ORGANIZE RIGHT

W W W W ORGANIZATION

ORGANIZE YOUR MIGHT

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON. THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1912

Whole Number 152

## AGITATE—EDUCATE—ORGANIZE—FIGHT FOR **EIGHT**

# SILLY SAN DIEGO FIGHTS I.W.W.

NINETY MEN AND WOMEN ARE IN JAIL—CHARGE OF CRIMINAL CON-SPIRACY MADE AGAINST FOR-TY-EIGHT—THE DYNAMITE TALK A JOKE—HABEAS CORPUS DENIED.

When the anti-free-speech ordinance went into effect in San Diego on February 8, there were 46 rebels prepared to sell their liberties dearly and these proceeded to speak. They were arrested and the following night witnessed the arrest of 12 more. A crowd of over 3,000 persons witnessed the arrests and public indignation is running high against the police. Arrests made upon succeeding nights have brought the number up to 90 since the opening of the fight, up until February 12th.

Of those who have been arrested there are 48 persons who are charged with criminal conspiracy against the California state laws.
The application of this charge to the prisoners shows that the employing class are not allowing any technicalities to keep them from protecting their ill-gotten gains. The men are not breaking any state laws but are simply exercising their rights and an unconstitutional city ordinance is in conflict with free speech

As usual the fight resolves itself into a test of power and it rests upon the toilers of the world to show the master class that in the final analysis we, and we alone, possess the power to operate affairs.

The prisoners are being made to submit to the photograph system in use against criminals and the usual police brutality holds sway in

San Diego's fifthy jail.

The jail, with the usual prisoners, has been filled to overflowing and any influx of a large body of men will make San Diego back down They are making arrangements to turn back all arrivals with the aid of horsewhips, but if Aberdeen back down, it is a sure thing that day, horsewhips will not be sufficient to stem the tiple of immigration to Senseless San Diego.

Thirteen more were reported as arrested bail the prisoners were sent to jail.

According to press dispatches on the 14th From lack of trade many small businesses the number of those arrested had so increased are failing and others are laying off their help. that the city jail could no longer be used and The strike is expected to spread. 150 prisoners are being held in the county jail. This will soon be filled as well.

the capitalist press are arranging to feature were p dynamite scares. Two men, lately discharged thizers from the city's sewer gang, for agitating, it is elaimed, are said to have cudeavored to force from their little ones was tempered with joy an entrance to the dynamite magazine of the through the knowledge that the children sewer department. The police hope to con- would be well cared for, neet this or some similar plot with the L. flood of application

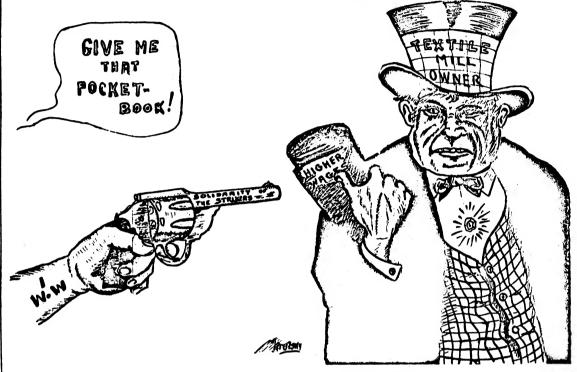
Claiming also that there have been two attempts to steal the consignment of new rifles just issued to the artillerymen, the coast artillery militia are under arms guarding the armory. The move, seemingly directed against the Mexican rebels, looks like an act of intimidation on the part of the authorities. In any event t will not prevent the arrival of free lowing extracts from the agreement between of the Montana Coal Operators' Association, artim, the balance of the union (together with cossacks rule the roost,

cause but little laughter from the master clasonce the reaction sets in.

Further reports show that the two labor councils of San Diego have filed copies of resolutions protesting against the offending ordinance, and demanding its repeal. Every labor organization in the city is expected to endorse the action.

Writs of habeas corpus were denied in the superior court and no reduction in the amount of bail of the alleged conspirators would b allowed. This action follows the preceden who declared, "To hell with habeas corpus we'll give them post mortems, instead." Also it reminds one of Sherman Bell's statement "To hell with the Constitution!"

A jail break is the latest report and a new item states that J. D. Gordon, lead 38 of the when the daily line-up took place on the 14th, following make for solidarity among the lle was heaten up and force was used by a toilers? reserve squad quite readily at hand. Police brutality followed and unarmed men received arises between the members of the local union



SOLIDARITY WILL GET THE GOODS

misery upon the strikers, but pointing to a higher standard of living with its assured

The cost of the strike is enormous, amounting to much more than \$1,000,000 to date. The pickhandles were not stont chough to keep militia alone has cost \$100,000 hp until Febru-the fighting I. W. W. from making Asinine ary 12, and the expense is about \$4,000 per

The city of Lawrence was well nigh bank rupt at the commencement of the strike, and while some of this bill is being paid by the upon the 13th and all who have been arraigned state, the major part falls upon the city. The demanded separate jury trials. In default of extra police needed adds greatly to the expense.

To relieve the strikers of all avoidable expense the I. W. W., through Elizabeth Gurley In an effort to create prejudice against the Flynn, has taken large numbers of the strik-I. W. W. and the other lighters for free speech ers' children to New York City, where they were placed in the homes of strike sympa

The anguish of the parents upon parting

flood of applications were received and don't they induce the railroads to refuse to

of socialists. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and would do it." others of her class were turned down by the committee as boing merely seekers after nothe workers. The children range from 4 to ary 12 Golden said: 14 years and are mostly Belgians and Canadian-French.

The A. F. of L. continues to represent but W. is the spokesman for the remaining thou Labor.' sands. Some of the skilled workers organized in the former organization are reported as having returned to work.

It is removed that the mill owners will allow all demands of the skilled trades, bringing them back to work, on provision that they join following telegram to Carl Wyatt, the repre-the American Federation of Labor. It is said to be the intention of the masters to ignore Bohm of the Central Federated Unions of New to be the intention of the masters to ignore all muskilled workers and to import operators from French-Canada to take the places of the strikers. They hope to carry on their business with the support of the A. F. of L., and, if necessary, under military protection.

The protestations of sincerity on the part of the A. F. of L. is questioned by Wm. Yates, who says: "If the American Federation of Labor desires a victory for the strikers, why

The animus of the A. F. of L. is further shown by the attitude of John Golden, whose juriety, with no care for the real condition of actions are endorsed by Gompers. On Febru-

"The leaders of the I. W. W., by raising funds to keep up their position, are preventing an agreement between the mill owners and few hundred of the strikers, while the I. W. the officials of the American Federation of

> "As a protest against the sinister motives of the leaders of the I. W. W. in tearing the children away from their home ties, to exploit them to raise funds to maintain their revolutionary organization, I have sent the York City:

> "The labor movement of New England and the community if general condemns the taking of little children from Lawrence by the Industrial Workers of the World as a desperate means of raising funds to further their anarch istic propaganda and prevent an honorable settlement of the Lawrence strike by the United Textile Workers of America and the (Continued on Page Four.)

# W. W. REGETTA IN VANCOUVER

POLICE FOOLED BY ACTIVE AGITA-TORS-MEGAPHONE PINCHED BY COPPERS-MEN SLUGGED BY COSSACKS-PRIVATE HOMES INVADED—PREMIER IS BUSY—CASH NEEDED.

Several sensational stunts were successfully pulled off by the free speech fighters in Vicious Vancouver, and as usual Czar Finklavofski had his Russianized Irish Cossaeks on the scene with their trusty bludgeons unlimbered and in action.

That the "alien agitators" had Foolish Findlay up a tree for a time is shown by the following report from the press committee in Vancouver village.

"Sunday, February 11 .- Today's free speech demonstration at Stanley Park made a hit. The speakers and the band had five boats from which to speak to the crowd on shore. The police patrol made its appearance, in company with two launches, early in the afternoon and was enthusiastically received with hoots and hisses from the crowd. The band boat arrived at 2.30 p. m. and played several revolutionary airs, with the police patrol following and tooting its whistle in a vain endeavor to drown out the music. The patrol boat kept the speakers from getting together, however, and finally one of the boats followed the patrol and by constant ridicule turned the attention of the idiotic bluecoats in their direcion. The whole erew were arrested and the host was towed to the station. Immediately the other speakers got busy and made the meeting a success. The mounted cossacks and the policemen on shore were plainly up against it. They fumed, fussed, and raged out were afraid to get their feet wet. A meeting was announced from the boats, same to be held on the Powell street football grounds as soon as the crowd could reach that point. The crowd dispersed and reached the grounds at about 4:30 where a meeting was opened to an audience of between 8,000 and 10,000. Fellow Workers Barber, Flood, Rohn, Wolfe, Flick, Dixon, Urban and a French speaker held down the box in succession. All were introduced to the growd as "John Brown" and the talks created great interest. At the grounds the singging brigade lined up 125 strong alongside the park, and were reinforced by the Cossacks and many plain clothes men. The battle began when the prostituted hirelings of the master class proceeded to clear the park. One old man, Fred Blumberg by name, was slugged so severely that he was left lying upon the ground with blood streaming from his month after the crowd had been dispersed. He was taken to the hospital for treatment. Two others had to be taken away by the ambulance and the number of people who had their heads bruised by the bludgeons in the hands of the brutes in blue is hard to estimate. People were clubbed from private porches and people were forced indoors from the balconies of their own dwellings. megaphone, which was ten feet long and eight feet in diameter, was arrested by the brave policemen and jailed. The charge against it is not yet made public."

If "The Englishman's home is his eastle" in is evident that Findlay and his contemptible

goes. Perhaps it is well that the sentences are not heavier for there will be less' to retract when the I. W. W. wins this skirmish in the great class war

The fighters have issued cards bearing the vords

"Shall British Freedom of Speech and Asemblage be Denied? 1 SAY NO!

Carpenters union and many other labor odies are endorsing the fight. The meetings of the Trade and Labor Council take up much of their time in discussion of the affair, and nnon vote they allowed members of the L. W. W to address them on Sunday last.

It is said that@Premier "Dick" McBride will overrule the dictum of his first lieutenant, Attorney-General Bowser and allow free speech and quash the proceedings against the imprisoned men. This is given credence of the fact that Wilkinson and McVety of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council have been hurriedly summoned to Victoria to confer with MeBride upon the matter.

The Salvation Army and various other of the pious penny-grabbers have laid down in this fight in order to stand in with the police de-(Continued on Page Four.)

the Pattles in Butte. Montana, and the fol-1to three members of the executive committee minority" arise and endeavor to take solidarie the A. F. of L. really amounts to.

Under the general provisions, sec. 6 c. it work because of a grievance which has, or union shall remain at work until the Interhas not, been taken up for adjustment in the national President or the executive board and manner provided berein, and such action shall the distinct executive board and officers have seem likely to impede the operation of the mine, the pit boss or foreman, with the approval of the pit committee, shall immediately elect a man, or men, to take such vacan place or places at the scale rate in order that the mine may continue at work; and it shall be the duty of any member or members of the U. M. W. of A., by the pit boss or foreman with the approval of the pit committee, to immediately take such places, assigned him o them in pursuance hereof."

Is there any sign here that an injury to one prisoners in a desperate attempt to break jail is an injury to all? Will observance of the

"(11) When trouble of a local character the usual Christian treatment from the uni- and their local employers and they are unable without recourse, . . to adjust it satisfactorily as provided in para-

speech fighters on the scene.

All this talk of armed forces and dynamite is a joke, but is of that nature which will distrialism of the fake mining department of their failure to settle the matter satisfactorily have agreed to scab upon every real robel. it shall be referred to the International Presithe general provisions, sec. 6 c, it dent or the International Executive board of "If any day man refuse to continue the U. M. W. of A. In any event the local authorized a strike."

There is no chance under this agreement to have a sympathetic strike and the men must continue to mine coal even though they know that the coal is being shipped into other districts to break strikes of other sections of their own organization: Many of the seab mines on the unfair list of the W. F. of M. are being supplied with coal by miners who carry union The above agreements preclude all possibility of mass action, for, in the event of the men rebelling because of the starvation wages received, the officials will furnish "union scabs" to take their places.

"Sec. 10.-If any employe, or employes, shall cause stoppage or work in violation of this agreement, he shall be subject to discharge

Here we learn that should a real industrial-The I.W.W. la confident of ultimate victory, graph (b) of this section, it shall be referred int get busy on the job or should a "militant

"Sec. 20.—When an employe absents him-self from work for a period of two days, or persists in working irregularly, unless through sickness, or by first having properly arranged with the pit boss or foreman having juris diction and obtained his consent, he may be discharged without recourse. Miners or other employes unable to work on account of sick ness must notify the pit boss or foreman hav ing proper jurisdiction at once. . All employe whose absence would cause a stoppage of work must, before absenting themselves from work properly arrange with the pit boss or forental for their absence, otherwise they may be dis charged without recourse, .

Should the rebels try to gain their point by simply staying at home and refusing to work for the time being, they will find their road blocked by the above clause. The employers have made provision for those wh will be dissatisfied with this boss-favoring agreement of the U. M. W. of A. And this agreement is neither hetter nor worse than the others signed up by the mining department of the A. F. of I.

(Continued on Page Eour).

## INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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#### CRAFT UNION MOTTO.

"Of all my fathers family

I love myself the best;

If Providence will take care of me, The Devil may take the rest."

There is no class struggle in a deck of cards.

Checker playing is a poor substitute for revolutionary action.

It is not the wealth per capita but the wealth per pocketa that interests the workers.

Adulterated food will cause starvation as soon as too little food. Capitalism gives the workers too little food and that

Surplus value is unpaid labor. You are robbed in the pay envelope. Organize at the point of production to get the full product of your toil.

We go to work-to get money enough-to buy food enough -to get strength enough-to go to work to get money enough to buy-Oh Hell! What's the use?

The capitalists do not support you. It is you who support the capitalists. They do not advance the means of building the industries. You give them a day, a week, or a month of your time before receiving any wages. Labor is all-powerful. Awake! Ye sleeping giant!

As we gain strength we can take a part of our product; gaining still more strength we can reduce the employers' profits to the extent of our power; and finally having gained enough force through education and organization we will take and hold all of our product by seizing the means of production.

### THE MILITIA OF CHRIST.

A Roman Catholic organization known as the "Militia of Christ" has lately sprung into prominence. Its avowed purpose is to fight Socialism and there is but little doubt that the organization has been working secretly for some time before its objects were openly proclaimed. Ten of the most prominent leaders of the craft unions are its supposed officers though in reality the scheme is ruled by that great international whorethe Roman Catholic Church. These ten men, however, are the ones who hold more power within the craft unions than the whole balance of the membership, and a well-oiled machine, composed of extremely unintelligent, purgatory-scared pimps of the pope, is at their command.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser of January 5th prints the following:

'Under normal conditions the Jesuits control 65 per cent of the vote of the Congress of the American Federation of Labor. and under extraordinary circumstances they can control 75 or 85 per cent of the vote," was one of the statements made ada. Free speech will be established and maintained in Vanby President Wilkinson, representative of the Amalgamated couver, if it takes twenty years. Hold you personally responrocuters' Union of Cauada at the recent Labor Congress at San Francisco, spenking at the meeting of the Trades and Labor Council last evening. "I made the discovery at the Congress that nine-tenths of the responsible officials of the American Federation are men who are owing allegiques to a religious hody that usually demands first rights to a man's jutelligence. Such a state of affairs is not a thing that should be present in a gathering of the kind and I think that if some of the unions knew more about their delegates the latter would be forced to relinquish their connections with these societies, such as the Militia of Christ."

"My impression of the American Federation of Labor Congress was that those men who were sent there were not the leaders, but the lead. I saw no desire of the delegates to impress their own individuality or the individuality of the bodies which they represented, or the meeting. They seemed to sink into the machine and become merely a cog of it. There was something that did not lie on the surface, something underneath which was in reality what controlled the gathering."

The I. W. W. is founded upon the impregnable basis that "the working class and the employing class have nothing in common." This includes both eraft unionism and Catholicism. Each are equally opposed to the interests of the toilers, whose hope lies in an organization built upon a proletarian basis along the lines of industry.

#### SCARED STIFF.

Chas. M. Schwab, President Bethlehem Steel Co., recently said: . "Any legislation " or decision that is made for the wiping out of any economic thing will destroy, not the capitalist, but the workers. Y Schwab is very solicitious of our INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT.

Judge E. II. Gary, who has an Indiana hell named after him says: "I must admit that in many cases we, who have the power, have not always done the fair thing." It certainly took him overlong to find it out.

Gary further declares "Things are being said very similar to things said just before the French Revolution. I tell you the spark may yet make a flame and that soon. I have an especial reason for saying this, a reason that affects you and me.

From the above and numerous similar utterances it is evident that the thieves are trembling in their stolen boots. We've got them scared stiff.

#### DYNAMITE TALK.

Dynamite itself is not dangerous to the employing class but the psychological effect of the prevalent dynamite talk may prove a boomerang to the plunderers. The talk at this time doubtlessly does frighten the timid to such an extent that their minds refuse to work, and as a consequence they are unable to investigate the great social change about to take place.

The mass of people, learning eventually that the dynamite talk is simply so much perjured evidence, purchased by the possessing class, will some day refuse to respond to the cry "Wolf! Wolf!" and those fanatics whose vision of the future is obscured by the present will be at greater liberty to have the game as well as the name.

The thing of wonder to thinking people is not that there is lynamiting, but is that there is so little of it when consideration is taken of the ignorance and misery of the toiling millions. Like breeds like and force-propped capitalism, in spite of preventitives, will produce progeny.

Capitalism is doomed any way you figure it, and the real problem now confronting the revolutionary forces is not so much how to overthrow it, but how to build up a force capable of operating industry when capitalism shall have been over-

The industrial union is absolutely the only means by which the new society can be formed within the shell of the old.

'Tis the final conflict; Let each stand in his place: The Industrial Union Shall be the human race!

#### WE MUST FREE OURSELVES.

It is idle to say that the employing class are solidly united at all times. We know from experience that there are many propositions at which their various sections are at loggerheads. Polities is the means by which the various property owners settle their disputes. Ofttimes in their quarrels there is a chance for the workers to make slight gains by using one faction against another. In Spokane one section was played against another and as the result a corrupt ring of officials lost their fat jobs. In Kansas City the fight was settled for precisely the same reasons. But generally it is the workers who are used as the pawns in the game.

In many instances the Scripps-McRae papers uphold the interests of the workers, for selfish purposes of course, and cirunistances will force them to adhere to that policy until such time as the interests of the employers are more solidly merged. But when their advertising revenue becomes threatened because of any stand they may have taken it is not long before some loophole is found through which to escape.

A case in point is had in the actions of the Vancouver World. When the fight for free speech broke out in Vanconver and police brutality was the order of the day, the World, because of its personal animus against the mayor of the city, and also because sections of the propertied union—the A. F. of L. were involved, took the side of those who were battling for the right of peaceable assembly. It was believed by the World that such a stand would be popular with its readers and with 20 the page day that such a stand would be popular with its readers and with 20 the page day that the page day th many of its advertisers, but the reverse proved to be the case. Subscriptions fell off and doubtlessly the advertisers made threats of withdraway of their support. In any event it was not long before the World found a means of reversing its position.

The following telegram from Vincent St. John. General Secretary-Treasurer, coming from headquarters in Chicago, was the pretext used for the discontinuance of support.

'The entire organization supports Vancouver Workers in their efforts to maintain free speech. The rights of the members of this organization will be enforced in spite of all the corporation lice holding political jobs in the Dominion of Cansible for any injury inflicted upon members of this organization by Cossacks under your control."

The World throws a spasm about "foreign interference" although we are eredibly informed that its editor is not of Canadian birth. Its former anger, assumed no doubt because of political failure on the part of the editor who ran in opposition to Mayor Findlay, is now directed against those whom he terms "alien agitators."

The World editor does not know that in the eyes of every member of the I. W. W. there is no foreigner, but the employing class, and no country is alien, because we own on country. We owe no allegiance to a degenerate English king, nor to Cincinnati Fatty, the hinge-kneed office boy of American pluocracy. We are citizens of the world.

There is one lesson to be taken from the above mentioned ineident and that is-THE WORKERS MUST OWN THEIR PRESS AND PLACE RELIANCE UPON IT ALONE.

Too often have we been deserted at a critical moment by our supposed friends. We must put it beyond the power of any ection of the employing class to compromise our position. Our own press must be supported

The workers of the world by their own efforts must free themselves and one of the most important steps in that direction is a press, undominated by advertising and freed from embarrassing demands by capitalist creditors.

#### Belgium.

Fierce rioting took place on February 21 in Mons, Frameries and Bouverie, where the miners are on strike. The rioters are said to have looted the shops despite the firing of volleys by soldiers. More troops are being rushed to the affected district.

#### Australia.

In Brisbane, Australia, the general strike started through the refusal of the tramway boards to allow their employes to wear the button of their union has demoralized the street car service, and newspapers are issued only with great difficulty. Already troops have been used and serious developments are expected. The apparently trivial and foolish demand of the men becomes significant when viewed as an action looking toward control of affairs by the workers.

#### Argentine.

The Argentine situation is becoming critical in consequence of the strike of the railroad men. Harvest transportation is thereby pre vented and a strike of the Buenos Ayres dock workers stops the shipment of such corn as has reached the port. Considerable loss is inflicted upon the railway companies. A decree signed by the Council of Ministers on January 23 gives the companies eight days in which to establish good service and imposes a complete e-opening of the line on February 15. The Argentine railway men are holding out and evidently mean to win.

#### Germany.

The tactics of the German employers consisting in answering a partial strike by a gen-eral lockout is now being applied to the boot making trade. Lately the machinists of a boot factory at Wermelskirchen demanded an nercase in wages. Pretending that the workers' claim was exaggerated the employers re used the demands, upon which both the male and female workers, organized in the centra union of boot makers, ceased to work. The vorkers were given until January 19 to return to work and upon their failure to do so the employers' union in district 1000 of Wermelskirchen locked out all boot makers on Janu ary 22.

#### England.

The cotton lockout came to an end on January 19. The men accepted the employers proposals with some slight changes. A truce f six months on the question of employment of non-union labor has been arranged, and at the end of that period Sir George Asquith will lay before both parties a project for the solu-tion of that difficult problem. Failing to agree hoth parties agree not to take action without giving six month's notice. Both parties must neet within twenty-one days from the time the proposals are submitted. This proposition is highly favorable to the employers, first because this is the busy season, and secondly because a long strike notice always gives the employers a chance to take all precautions to safeguard against a strike while making it very difficult for the workers to arrange a mass

### South Wales.

The strained situation in the English mining districts has become worse owing to the decision of the engineers and stokers in the mines of South Wales to leave work because the mine owners refused to concede an increase of wages. The strike was declared by 8,603 votes wages. mines is expected to break out.

The tribunal of Donai has sentenced our omrade Brouchouc, prosecuted by virtue of the law of 1894 on anarchist activity, for hav ing incited for anarchist propaganda to theft and robbery in a speech against dear food. He has been condemned to one year in prison and a fine of one hundred france. In Paris, Vian, Dumont and Baritaud have been con demued for the "Sou du Soldat" (see out last number) each to six months in prison. they had been six months in prison before the trial, they were released immediately. On Sunday, January 21, a mass meeting of 20,000 workers of Paris gave them a rousing welcome. Everywhere in France the movement of protest against the application to syndicalist propagandists, of the criminal laws against anarch ists, is growing.

On February 11, in Paris, thousands of so cialists, revolutionaries and anarchists attended the incineration of the syndicalist Aronault who was prominent in the labor troubles here several years ago and who died while serving in a disciplinary battalion in Africa. reremony took place at the Pere La Chaise cemetery, and the demonstration was the higgest of the kind since the funeral of Louise Michel, the communist and revolutionary agitator who died in 1905. The anarchists while returning from the cometery attacked the police with paving stones and serious rioting continued for more than an hour. A large and twenty-five of the rioters were arrested.

### International Trades Conference.

Council (Gewerkschaftsbund) has decided to accept the organization of an conference of trades councils in 1913. This is not meant to be an international congress of trade unions or federations, but simply an in- ers. Stop overworking yourselves; you will be ternational conference of secretaries of trades dead soon enough.

councils of different countries. The parliamentary majority of the international labor movement is opposed to a real international congress of trade unions because they are afraid that such a congress would compete with their international congresses of socialdemocracy to which the trade unions are also admitted.

International Transport Workers.

The Correspondence Bulletin of the International Federation of Transport Workers (No. 7, from January to June, 1911) contains an article on the present situation of the federation. Belonging to the federation are 44 or-ganizations in 19 countries with a total membership of 532,615. The countries are England, France, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Roumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Bohemia and the United States. Several trade unions of the transport trade do not yet belong to the federation, especially in the United States, England, France, Denmark, Switzerland, Oceania and New Zealand. In some countries there are organizations who do not agree with the Central committee because they will not belong to the central organizations of their countries which are recognized by the International Secretariat of adhering trades councils. Such is the case with Holland and Norway.

#### CLIPPINGS AND COMMENT.

"Mrs. L. A. De Leeuw of London prophesies the second coming of Christ will occur soon and that He will come to Denver." We recommend that Vancouver and San Diego be visited.

"The fourteen dinner guests of Robert Meyerhoff, at his seventy-eighth birthday party, given in Atlantic City, each found a \$100 bill wrapped around the eigar furnished v the host."

Did you have a cigar, Jack?

"In Brishane, Australia, troops with bayonets charged a great procession of strikers on February 3. Many strikers were wounded." Australia is rapidly becoming civilized and will soon compare quite favorably with Lawrence, Mass. Christianity seems to spread.

"Butte, Mont., Jan. 27 .- Because. Foreman Andrew Brendtsen used a piece of old iron sipe about a foot long to connect a hose with which to fill a concrete box with water Walkng Delegate Gorman fined him \$100 and threatened to make it another hundred if Brendtsen opposed the penalty. As a result of the carcenters' union refusing to let the penalty be paid, more than 100 carpenters, plumbers and masons have quit work at the American Theater, now in course of construction. Gorman declares a plumber should have handled the pipe."

The men referred to above are all supposed to be of age and of sound mind. This is the kind of unionism the members of the W. F. of M. were tricked into joining by the Moyer-Mahoney-Mills Co.

"Every coast city which has attempted to uppress free speech has had to abandon the effort. The I. W. W. and other citizens who are determined that this right shall not be denied have flocked into the forbidden territory in such numbers that each city was compelled to respect their rights. \* \* \* If San Diego persists in its efforts to throttle free speech,, it will require a greater force than Keno has at his command to prevent an in-flux here."

So says the San Diego Herald and we believe the situation has been correctly sized San Diego has a fine climate and the unemployed will be sure to flock to a place where the climate will fit their clothes. It seems that all these little two-by-four tank towns have to learn the lesson from bitter experience. A burnt child dreads the fire and we are sure that San Diego will know better next

"Dynamite is the order of the day. Wherever there is a strike nowadays, dynanite is found.

At Lawrence, Mass., the newspapers tell us

that the people live in fear of their lives.

Dynamite is the "hogey" man used by the employing class to frighten the workers from ighting for a part of what they have created. The McNamara cases are being used for all they are worth.

But it appears that Labor is as restless as ever, yes, even more so, despite the "dyna-mite" talk.

Capital, with all its hired newspapers, can not allay the troubles of a desperate, starving Working Class by crying "dynamite." Capital is "sowing the wind;" it may "reap he whirlwind."

High explosives have not frightened the "Coal Digger" as they have certain other radical" labor papers. The above editorial labor papers. rings with the true and thoughtful spirit of the revolution.

### PRINCIPLES.

Some men say that the I. W. W. has no principle, but where can you find a finer principle than "An injury to one is an injury to all." The I. W. W. is the one organization that has the conrage to stand on its own feet. Like the Texans at the Alamo they say "No quarnumber of persons on both sides were injured ter given and none expected. A fight to the finish." The I. W. W. is not weak kneed, but is made of the same material as Bowie and Crockett. They will go against odds of a The executive committee of the Swiss-Trades thousand to ten. Show your manhood. Join ouncil (Gewerkschaftsbund) has decided to while it takes courage. Do it now.

HEMLOCK SAVAGE.

Long hours and small wages kill the work-

# Modern Machine Proletariat When the Lawrence strike first broke out the Portland locals met and voted the strikers \$20 from their treasury. They followed

was ever tackled by our socialist and labor I shall classify the incompetent professional leaders since the death of the founders of with the incompetent petit bourgeoisie who scientific socialism. All of the recent social-are landing in the slums or the army of the ist writers are describing the above class as unfit. a merely propertiless class, and the moment you do that, that very moment your analysis of present society results in a misconception. To deal with the proletarian as merely propcrtiless is to be ignorant of the whole economic structure of society.

I have not found that any comprehensive presentation of this new social phenomenon has been made within the socialist ranks in first ones to show that, while it was necessary for every proletarian to be a wage-worker, not every wage-worker is a proletarian. In other words, a merely propertiless person is not necessarily a proletarian.

We can handle this subject more easily if we subdivide it as follows: First, what is a modern machine proletarian? Second, the proletariat historically.

Marx defines a proletarian as a man who has nothing to lose but his chains. Austin Lewis, in his pamphlet "Proletarian and Petit Bourgeois," says:

"According to Marx, by the operation of two distinct processes, one the growth of the proletariat itself, the rise and progress of class consciousness, with all the industrial and political manifestations flowing therefrom; the other, the automatic process of capitalism which necessitatea ever more involved and complex industrial machinery, the coming into being, the development and the perpetuation of combinations.

"This process, of necessity, implies the extinction of very large numbers of small competing capitalists, industrialists, and merchants the scene, not as a proletarian, but as the who formed the backbone of the present system in its earlier stages.

"Economically, the smaller capitalist has been crushed out by this process; he has become a proletarian in receipt of a salary. or sale, just as the employer offers his prop-Obviously he cannot be generally described as crty. In fact, there is a labor market; and a capitalist, large or small, and, according to there can be no labor market without the exist-the Marxian idea, he ought to be ranged with ence of subjects of exchange, that is, property, the proletarian class; but, as a matter of fact, he is no proletarian... He becomes a good serv ant of his new master, he accepts the political view of his new master, as a good servant should, and he is not to be reckoned as a force with the revolution, but as a distinct acquisi tion to the power of his destroyer."

As for the beaten small bourgeoisie, those who are not even competent to make them selves useful in the present mode of produc tion, within them there is no revolutionary spirit that is worth a damn. No heaten class can be a revolutionary factor. "They are sunk into oblivion, huried in the slums, those cemeteries of the unit, or perambulate the earth, an imeasy ghost, entirely out of place in ociety: tampering with reactionary politics, in the ranks of the Roosevelt pseudo-progressives or playing with the Socialist party," or, for that matter, with the Socialist Labor party. And, so far as the intellectuals are concerned, let me give you a quotation from "Socialism

and the Intellectuals," by Paul Lafarge: "We should have to put off the triumph of the world if we had to wait upon the delitry is at hand to teach us just how much we have a right to expect from these gentlemen.

"It is not in the circle of intellectuals, degraded by centuries of capitalist oppression, that we must seek examples of civic courage and moral dignity... They have not even the sense of professional class-consciousness. The intellectuals, who on all occasions display their transcendental ethics, have still a long road to travel before they reach the moral plane of the working class."

There can be no class solidarity among the professional or intellectual class. In order upon common ground, their economic interests must be identical. I do not mean that that is the only factor which will hold a class to-gether, but I do say without fear of contradiction that like economic interests of different individuals will combine them irrespective of Marxian socialism. Now, in looking over the record of salaries which different members or groups of the professional class get, we can easily see that there canont be economic or ganization of preachers, lawyers, doctors, literary men, etc. For instance, there are some preachers who are getting \$10,00 a year, and there are some who do not get \$200. There are lawyers who make as high as \$50,000 on a getting scarcely sufficient to keep alive. Would you call them proletarians because they are propertitess in a sense, as some of us understand property, or are you going to classify them as proletarians because they starve to were fortured to death because they dared to was tortured it was the Roman slave class. But the oppression of the Roman slave class did not make a proletariat. Likewise, if this capitalist system makes some of the professignals miss a meal now and again, it is not the fault of the system, but of the professional, It is due to his incompetence. The incompetent professional must pay his penalty just as behind.

This is one of the most vital subjects that the incompetent mechanic does. Therefore

We now shift our inquiry to the realm of the working class. Are the skilled mechanics proletarians? Let us see if they are. A skilled mechanic is a man who has acquired his trade by long years of experience. In other words, he acquired property during the time of his apprenticeship. We can illustrate this fact by referring to the craftsman. The craftsman founded their organizations in dethis or any other country except by Tom fense of their skill or property in the par-Sladden and Austin Lewis. They were the ticular craft in which the associated members claimed special skill. "The protection," says Lewis, "is twofold: first, against the employer, secking to regulate the wages and hours in the special craft, to make special arrangements with respect to the conduct of business sanitary conditions, lighting, method of collecting wages and a host which necessarily arise in the course of the production of commodities. Second, against the unskilled mass on the outside by the regulation of apprenticeships both as to number and duration, the imposition of a high initiation fee, and the payment of a comparatively Besides, in some of the large sum as dues. more highly specialized or organized trades there has always been a marked tendency to crowd out competitors, even in the ranks of the unions themselves, so as to give the remainder a better hold on the jobs; in other words, greater security of property.

"In all this it will be noted there is no approach to that revolutionary attitude on the part of the proletariat predicted by Marx on the contrary, there is no sign of prole tarianism here at all. The laborer comes on of a specific property, to-wit: specialized skill. This property he has more of less protected by cornering the market and he offers this property (acquired skill) for hire erty. In fact, there is a labor market; and on both sides.

"The very phrases which have accomplished the labor movement show this to be the case. 'A fair day's work for a fair day's wage' is nothing but a demand that the laborer should have the price on the market for which he is willing to part with his property. 'Labor has rights as well as capital.' What is this but recognition of property in labor power? Thus he proves that the skilled mechanic is not a proletarian, much less a revolutionist. I hope I have now made clear who are no proletarians. I shall show in my following arguments who is a proletarian. But before I do that, let me take up the proletariat his torically.

No doubt some or most of you have read about the proletariat, not only in modern history but also in ancient history. For instance, Osborne Ward, in his "Ancient Lowly," speaks of a proletariat. Marx, in "The 18th included the engineers' union among the de-Brumaire," "Revolution and Counter-Revolu-tion" and "The Civil War in France;" Engels against the engineers. The number of plainin his book, "The Condition of the Working ocialism not to the year 2000, but to the end Class in England," and many other socialists for the names of the 700 members of the Mill and non-socialists often use the term prolecate, shrinking and impressionable hesitancy of the intellectuals. The history of the country think so. As for Ward's use of the term, must admit that there was a proletariat at the time of which he writes. But it was a very different one from that which we have now The proletariat which Ward describes was brought about by the concentration of the ownership of land, but that proletariat was just a tool of the superior economic class, as the slum proletariat of today is. The prole-tarian of Rome was merely a breeder. He re-could be drawn in again, they were cut from tarian of Rome was merely a breeder. He re-produced his kind and nothing more. He could the leash, which tangled the threads. The damwere cheaper than he. Again, in the city strike sympathizers is not questioned, and the there was not much to do, and the little there possibility of this work encouraging others that a class or group of people may unite was the slave took care of. But that slum to do damage alarmed many. The mill man proletarian had a right to vote, so the super- agement expected no trouble and the stock ior economic class of that time supported him, just as Charley Murphy, the boss of Tam-many Hall in New York, packs the Bowery with slum proletarians to keep him and his class in office. The proletariat in the 18th and what their individual conceptions of morals 19th centuries was not a machine proletariat or ethics may be; and to deny this is to deny at all. It could not be such, for the develop-the whole socialist philosophy, especially the ment of industry could not yet produce such a proletariat; but nevertheless there was the germ of the modern proletariat.

But the development of machinery tends to exterminate the skilled worker. On the other band it moulds the character of a modern machine proletariat, which has no religion, no country to fight or pray for, no ethics or morals to conform to, no customs to follow; in fact, this proletariat stands alone in the world like single case, and there are lawyers who are a lion, and defies all the law and conventions of its present superior economic class, looks its masters in the face and tells them to go to hell. This is the proletariat of the twentieth century; a machine proletariat. When a un mber of this machine proletariat gets a death? If so, why not call a chattel slave a finger cut off, or a hand, or an arm or a leg, proletarian? The slaves in some instances he knows that God did not do it, but that the finger cut off, or a hand, or an arm or a leg. machine did it. Why? Because he is the ask for shelter to avoid death. If there were maker of the machine; in other words he is ever a class on the face of the globe that a god himself, for he creates everything. The element of chance does not enter into his mind. He thinks from cause to effect. Yes, he is rid of all craft prejudice. His economic emancipation lies within the power of his own class. He fights in terms of class. No compromise can solve his problem for the the reason that poverty is before him and misery

GOOD WORK IN PORTLAND.

this with a mass meeting, at which Ed J. Lewis spoke, and were thus enabled to send \$88 more. Another meeting at the Plaza on the 12th netted the sum of \$40, which was immediately forwarded to the strikers. other meeting is scheduled for Sunday and possibly arrangements will be made to hold an additional meeting before that time. This beats philosophy. The Lawrence strike must be won. Portland locals are doing their part, and every local that fails to come through with a donation to the strike, however, small that donation may be, should be eternally disgraced in the eyes of every revolutionist. If the locals and members do their part there is no doubt that the strikers will do theirs. We have already gained a foothold in the Textile industry and the future progress of the I. W. W. in the great industrial centers depends largely upon the manner in which this strike is sup-

STRIKE MEETING IN SEATTLE.

Dreamland Pavilion in Seattle was filled or the 19th by a meeting in sympathy with the textile strikers in Lawrence, Mass. The chair-man of the meeting was W. H. Pohlman business agent of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and E. J. Brown, Socialist, declared that the chairman would be arrested within 48 hours of the time of the meeting, charged with being concerned in the McNamara affair. Ed I. Lewis of the I. W. W. de nounced the operators of the Lawrence mills and urged the workers of Seattle to aid the strikers. Amid the waving of red flags a collection of \$284 was taken up, \$150 of which was used to defray the expenses of the meeting and the balance forwarded to the Law rence strike fund. Other meetings are planned What has your local done?

PRINCE RUPERT MEETING.

Prince Rupert, B. C., a well attended meeting was held last week in protest and condemnation of the inhuman actions of the arm ed and mounted police in riding down un armed, hungry men in the streets of Van

Majestic theatre was comfortably filled and the workers considering that they might recrive a similar dose if action were not taken collected \$29.55 for the fight and will send many of their members to the scene if the fight is not speedily settled. Good resolutions were drafted to be sent in with the cash.
Resolutions are doubly acceptible under such conditions. Always flavor with cash. Local No. 326 has opened new licadquarters and is getting in some hard licks against the system.

WESTERN FEDERATION IN SUIT. Suit was begun on February 12 in the district court of Butte, Mont., against the Western Federation of Miners; Butte Miners Union and other parties, including Chas. H. Moyer, being named as defendants. An injunction is asked by Butte Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 74, restraining the W. F. of M. from revoking its charter and distributing the membership of the smeltermen between the miners' and engineers' unions. On the 16th the suit was dismissed and a new one filed, the only difference being that the latter motion tiffe is said to have broken all court records and Smeltermen's Union are attached to the

IS THIS SABOTAGE?

Providence, R. I., Feb. 9.—Two warps were found cut at the Weybasset Mills, Olneyville, of the American Woolen Company, and reports were circulated that it was done by sympathizers with the strikers at Lawrence. The van dalism was done by some one who knew about not work as a farm laborer because slaves age is extensive. That the work was done by was unguarded. Other mills of the American Woolen Company here immediately took steps their property.-"Boston Tran

AN APPEAL TO REASON.

(By Covington Hall). (Dedicated to Vic. Sam and Co.) Pity, take pity, O Reason, tonight, Give them some common sense: lend then some light;

Lift from their minus (if they've any) the shrouds

and help these brain-cripples down from the clouds;

Clean their grey-matter of fogs and of fats; Chase from their belfreys the bugs and the bats:

Out of their think-tanks the mouldiness shake: Jar them awake, mother, jar them awake! am so weary of gabble and gas, The hiss of the goose and the honk of the ass;

am so weary of wise cockatoos; The chatter of jays and of human cuckoos: am so weary of seeing she-mens Crowing like roosters and acting like hens

Pity, O Reason, O pity their plight, Hear this appeal for their Honors tonight!

A few of the fellow workers in Oklahoma City, Okla., are working with F. H. Little to organize the slaves in that section. They will soon complete their charter list. A headquarters and reading room to which all slaves are welcome, has been opened at No. 18 Washington street, Oklahoma City, Okla.



Under this head, local unions may have their cards printed and carried continuously for one year. Rate \$5.00 per year.

Local No. 13, San Diego, Cal., meets every Friday at 7 p. m. Headquarters at 1314-16 D street. Address communications to P. O. Box 312.

Local No. 84, St. Louis, Mo., meets every Friday at 8 p. m. Headquarters at 1214 Franklin Ave. Address communications to 1214 Franklin Ave.

Spokane locals have business meeting every Monday at 7 p. m. Open air meetings whenever weather permits. Hall and reading room 203 Front avenue. Address all communications, orders for song books and money orders to Secy. Spokane Locals, I. W. W.

Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo., meets every Friday at 8 p. m. Headquarters at 61 East Missouri avenue. Address communications to 20 east Missouri avenue.

Local No. 380, Tacoma, Wash., meets every Sunday at 11 a. m. Headquarters at 110 South 14th street. Address communications to 110 South 14th street.

Local 85—Branch 2 (English), Chicago, Ill., meets every second and fourth Friday night at 180 Washington stret, near Fifth avenue. President, Wilbur M. Wolfe; recording and corresponding secretary Ed Hammond, 208 Hill St. financial secretary, Tillie Meyer, 612 N. State

Joint Locals, Portland, Ore., meets every Sunday at 2 p. m. Headquarters at 309 Davis street. Stereopticon views and lectures every Sunday at 8 p. m. Address communications to

Locals Nos. 64 and 137, Minneapolis, Minn. meet every Friday night, 8 p. m.

Swedish Branch No. 2 meets every Sunday afternoon, 2:30 p. m., at room 3, Webb block, 10 Third Street S. All members are requested to attend. Working class papers of all languages on file. Address communications to secretary, Joint Locals.

Local No. 66, Fresno, Cal., meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. and Sunday 3 p. m. Headquarters at 657 I strect. Address communications to P. O. Box 209.

Local No. 179, New York City, meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m. Lecture Sunday even ings. Headquarters at 212 East 12th street. Address communications to Jane A. Roulston. Secretary, 128 State street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

National Industrial Union of Textile work ers No. 157, I. W. W., meets second and fourth Wednesday in I. W. W. hall, Phelan building, 45 Delano street, New Bedford, Mass.

Secretary, Richard Wright, 27 Roosevelt street, New Bedford, Mass.

JAILED IN TEXAS.

El Paso, Tex., County Jail, Feb. 9, 1912. Editor "Industrial Worker."

In writing to you, my object is to let you know that since the second day of December I have been held with Fellow Workers F. Palomarez and S. Lomas, charged with having iolated the neutrality laws of the U.S. he authorities of this place have no evidence of any kind against us.

Fellow worker, we are being held here with out a trial; we have not a penny to pay a lawyer or even to get us some tobacco. bail has been fived at \$1,000 and Palomarez and Lomas' at \$500 each.

We now have to await until next April for trial, and in order to have some money to pay a lawyer I now appeal to all the fellow workers of the I. W. W.

Now fellow workers, we need help all you can give from the locals at this time There is no evidence against us and your aid will set us free.

Few workers are in a condition such as w are bearing. We have almost no clothing to wear. We are in the sharp clutches of the employing class.

Aid us fellow workers for "An injury to one is an injury to all."

Yours for industrialism, (Signed).

PALOMAREZ. S. LOMAS.

R. A. DORAME, Mexican Branch, L. W. W. Local, Phoenix, Ariz.

Local No. 173, San Francisco, Cal., has do tated \$3.80; Local No. 13, San Diego, \$2.00 Vucent St. John, \$2.00; several friends through St. John, \$10; Ernst Besselmann, San Diego. \$4.00; total \$21.80, for the above purpose. Send lonations to R. A. Dorame, El Paso jail.

Charity always hypocritically informs us that some of us could not live without her existence. How could she exist, if there were no unfortunates in this blessed world of ours to be taken care of?-Ex.



PRESS FUND.

Previously acknowledged \$10.00 Local No. 248, I. W. W., Everett, Wash., 1.26

C. C. Chambers, Goldfield, Nev., sends \$2.00 for some prepaid sub cards as well as a donation to be forwarded to Vancouver.

Charles Finter paid a visit to the "Worker" office this week and left \$1 toward settling the old debt of the paper.

Local No. 248, Everett, Wash., has decided to disband temporarily and has made the following disposition of its treasury: Seven subs to the "Worker," \$7; donation to Solidarity, \$1.00; donation to Textile Strike in Lawrence, Mass., \$2.00; the balance of \$1.26 to go to the "Worker" Press Fund.

Spokane locals, sold nearly double their usual number of papers last week. Issue No. 150 was entirely sold out.

J. Lebon sends in for 9 prepaid cards when paying for the regular bundle of No. 173, San Francisco. They evidently send the paper to each new member. Good plan. Other locala should try it.

Lars Johnson, Fairbanks, Alaska sends a \$5 donation and pays for one year at the same

Phil Snomi sends in \$4 for yearly subs from Butte, Mont.

F. H. Alexander of Omaha, Neb., seldom lets a guilty sub escape. He is in this week as usual with \$1 for 13 week subs.

GET BUSY.

A large number of the thirteen week subs expire within the next two weeks and there will be a great slump in our subscription list unless the rustlers get busy and gain a bunch of renewals. Do not let the cold weather in the northwest put a crimp into the "Worker," but work all the harder to put the paper into the hands of the uninitiated. Get busy.

Correction: The Aberdeen Free Speech financial report credits Geo. Laviolette with \$4 donation which should be credited to Local 337, Bellingham, Wash. Two donations were credited to individuals instead of to No. 66, Fresno, Cal.

Lost-Membership book, old number 942. saued April 9, 1909, Local 222, Spokane Wash., to Frederic L. Rhoda. Person finding same, or information thereof, communicate with Local 380, I. W. W., 110 S. 14th street, Tacoma, Wash

The following letters can be secured by addressing the secretary of local No. 380, Tacoma, Wash., 110 S. 14th st. Lone Wolf 2, W. E. Pritchett, Leonard Olson, Frank Manton, Robt, Cairns and Jos. McLeod.

KENNEDY EXONERATED.

Joseph Kennedy, who was expelled from the I. W. W. in Los Angeles on charges last October after failing to appear before the grievance committee, has had his case re-opened and a motion to exonerate him was unanimously concurred in by locals No. 1, 12 and 63 in mass session. The notice of expulsion was published in the "Worker" of October 19 and the above appears as a matter of simple justice to the accused. Hereafter no notices of expulsion will appear in the "Worker" but must be sent to the General office for publication in the monthly bulletin. Lack of space makes this step necessary.

Money intended for parties other than the Industrial Worker" should be sent direct to the addresses given. Our bookkeeping is greatly complicated owing to the fact that free speech funds, strike donations, and cash for I was for some time the secretary of the Official Organ of the I. W. W. at Phoenix, "La Union Industrial."

Phoenix, "La Union Industrial."

New Follows:

### PATRIOTISM AND THE WORKER.

Under the above title the I. W. W. Publishng Bureau has issued Gustave Herve's famous pamphlet on anti-patriotism. The pamphlet is a translation (H. Beaumont and Sons, Bradford, England) of the speech of Herve before the jury which sentenced him to four years in prison for his anti-military propaganda. Herve, through his persistent agitation of anti-patriotic ideas has come to be inseparably linked with all such activity throughout the world. No revolutionist should be without a copy, and every local should order a large number for street sale. The pamphlet is issued in a handsome blue cover and contains a brief introduction by the publishers, together with a biographical sketch of llerve's life up to the present time. The price is 10c per copy. Order a bundle for your local at \$5.00 per 100 copies. of the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

If labor were given its just share, idleness vould immediately cease.—Ex.

Most of the people do not inherit insanity. It is conditions that make them mad .- Ex.

# To Help Us Grow

### For Three Dollars Four Sub Cards

If you are interested in spreading the propaganda of Industrial Unionism; if you wish to see The Industrial Worker grow; purchase four yearly subscription cards for three dellars. If you are not a subscriber, sell three of the cards at a dollar apiece, and you will have your ows subscription free. If you are already & su.scriber, sell the four cards, which will net you one dellar, or 25 per cent commission.

We Must Have the Subs Lend Us a Hand

### I. W. W. Song Books 10c eich, \$5.00 per hundred, \$35.00 per thousand.

Make all orders payable to Sec'y I. W. W., 203 Front ave., Spokane, Wash.

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLETS. Two Kinds of Unionism," by Edward Ham Union Scale and Others," by Oscar Amer

"Getting Recognition," by A. M. Stirton. 4 page leaflets, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000. "Eleven Blind Leaders," by B. H. Williams.

32 page pamphlet. Price, Sc. Pamphlets in Foreign Languages-"Why Strikes Are Lost," by W. E. Trautmann, in Lithuanian Price, 10 cents a copy; 25 per comet off on orders of 100 or more. -"Report of the I. W. W. to Paris Internaional Congress.

> STICKERS! PASTE 'EM! 50 cents per thousand.

REMEMBER JAMES KELLY COLE A book has been printed which contains me of the writings and poems of James Kelly Cole. It is an 85-page book. Single copy, 25c; discount to Locals. Address VINCENT ST. JOHN,

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IAY FOX. Editor

Lakebay, Washington

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Address all correspondence to Pierre Monatte, Editor, 96 Ouel Jemmates, Paris.

## DEBS AND DIRECT ACTION

(By Ralph V. Chervinski).

In the February issue of the International Socialist Review, Eugene V. Debs, in his article entitled "Sound Socialist Tactics" opposes direct action and sabotage as advocated by the I. W. W. and the Syndicalists of

A careful reader of Debs' article will observe that his reasoning concerning our tactics is based upon mere assertions, nowhere substantiated by concrete facts. His assertions in turn, are based upon sheer individual sur misals and beliefs. For instance: "As a revolutionist I can have no respect for capitalist property laws \* \* \* "But this does not imply that I propose making an individual lawbreaker of myself and butting my head against the stone wall of existing property laws. That might be called force, but it would not be It would be more weakness and folly. If I had force to overthrow these despotic laws I would use it without an instant's hesitation or delay, but I have not got it, and so I am law-abiding under protest-not from scruple -and bide my time. Here let me say that for the same reason I am opposed to sabotage and to "direct action." I have not a bit of use for the "propaganda of the deed."

Correct. It would be folly for an individual "to butt his head against the existing property But what about a harmonious aggregation of individuals? It would be foolish of them to "bide their time" instead of gettng now what they want, provided, the desired thing could be obtained by their unified effort. According to his own reasoning, it would be foolish for the I. W. W. "to have the force to overthrow despotic laws" of Aberdeen and not to do it.

Insignificant as we direct actionists seem to be, we have force to overcome SOME law. and with our growth our power will grow until we shall overthrow ALL fiat law.

Besides, the existing laws are not "the stone walls" against which "we butt our heads." Such allusion is too far-fetched. It might do for a spell-bound audience, but will not convince a non-illusive reader

it is true that "the physical forcist is victim of his own boomerang," and that "the blow he strikes reacts upon himself and followers," that boomerang (using Debs' style) is poised so high in the air that it takes quite time to descend, for all the strokes of the I. W. W. against the master class have not reacted upon us as yet.
Further on he writes: "The foolish and mis

guided, zealots and fanatics, are quick to an pland and eager to employ such tactics, and the result is usually hurtful to themselves and to the cause they seek to advance. There have been times in the past, and there are countrie frenzied deed of a gloriou fanatic like old John Brown seems to have been inspired by Jehovah himself, but I am now dealing with the twentieth century and with the United States. \* \* \* Such tactics appeal to stealth and suspicion, and cannot make for solidarity. \* \* \* Sound tactics \* Sound tactics are constructive and not destructive." Its tactics alone have prevented the growth of the Industrial Workers of the World. Its principles are sound, but its tactics are not. Sabotage repels the American worker. He is ready for the industrial union, but he is opposed to the 'propaganda of the deed.' '

Fellow Workers! Were we misguided fanatics who "butted our heads against the stone walls" of Spokane jail? It hurt some of us, to be true, but did it hurt our cause?

Debs forgets that the working class marching onward towards final emancipation is paying toll, with human sacrifices, to that merciless law of the struggle for existence, for every step it takes. For what? To be fittest to survive!

In the twentieth century and within the United States there are thousands of John Browns who are ready to perform similar deeds not because they are fanatics, not because they are "inspired by Jehovah," (whoever that may be) but because they are driver to it by economic determinism.

Sound tactics are constructive AND de structive. With our tactics we are forming the structure of the Industrial Democracy and destroying the Capitalist Oligarchy.

Notwithstanding what our enemies may say the I. W. W. is growing, and it is but a matter of time when our organization shall become potent factor to be reckoned with

Our tactics, now becoming successful, DO make for solidarity. Nothing succeeds like success. The timid and pusillanimous worker is imbued with strength and hope, and instead for another sucker. The employment shark of preserving a backward attitude on neutral and the man who operates the camp split the ground, is joining with us hand in hand to fight the battles of his class. The average American "scissor bill" still tenaciously clings to the teaching of St. Paul: "Slaves obey your masters," but no longer does he sho is teeth when that once cherished ideal of his is ridiculed.

Propaganda of the deed possesses a tre mendous phychological influence as well. revolutionizes the psychosis of the masses It teaches the workers to call property by its right name-Robbery.

Sabotage and direct action could never have obtained a foothold in our ranks were we no free from bourgeois morality and ethics; free from regarding private property as sacred.

Our tactics are the products of our thoughts and instead of 'buying out" the master class as comrade Berger of Milwaukee fame wisher us to do, we unconsciously follow Debs' earlier proposal and obtain the things to which we are entitled "by taking" them.

Debs, like many of his zealous worshipers. does not understand the new generation. He ing place, will aid greatly in spreading the does not seem to know that the struggle for light. existence mankind is engaged in is a most

struggle. Being a sentimentalist himself h others. He condemns such absence as mor-bid and reactionary. He does not seem to know that only those are fittest to survive who conform with the merciless and exacting Eugene V. Debs, in his demands of Nature's morals and ethics. He Sound Socialist Tactics" looks upon the things of TODAY with the eyes of the PAST-and he BELONGS to the past.

#### IS THIS INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM? (Continued from Page One).

The last clause we will quote deserves especial attention. It represents organized scab-

bery at its highest point. "Sec. 24 (a)—In case of either a local or general suspension of work, either at the expiration of this contract or otherwise, the engineers, firemen, pumpinen and others required by the company for protection of property shall not suspend work, but shall, when mining is suspended, fully protect the company' property under their care and shall operate fans and pumps and lower and hoist such men and supplies as may be required to keep up steam at the company's coal plant.'

The other cases were largely provisional but this last is a direct agreement to scab upon the miners in case of a strike or lock-

Real industrial unionism means that the workers realize that they have nothing in common with the employing class, and that they will use every means within their grasp to cause a suspension of work. Protecting the bosses stolen property is good work for Civic Federationized scabs, but real revolution ist will endeavor to stop material from coming to the mines, tie up the mines themselves, and keep the finished product from leaving the scene. If a mine is flooded in the process or some machinery goes to ruin so much the better. The bosses have their hearts, souls and minds in their pocketbooks and we can soften their hearts, glorify their souls, and make their minds see the necessity of giving in to the men by putting a crimp into their profits.

The mining department of the A. F. of L is called Industrial Unionism, probably through the same reasoning that led to the naming of the Guinea Pig. This little animal is not a pig, nor does it emanate from Guinea and likewise the mining department is not unionism neither it is industrial.

Charlie Moyer, Max Hayes and other A. F. of L. lovers are requested to have the above set to music and to try it on their piano.

#### CONFESSIONS.

There seems to be some confession migrobe unning amuck throughout the country.

The latest victim is Frank McKinney, claim ig to be a member of the W. F. of M., who lately came to Colville, Wash., from Ross-land, B. C. McKinney confessed that he was the person who killed "Slugger" John T. Sullivan, the "long streak of misery" who was Chief of Police during the Spokane Free Speech Fight. He later denied the confession when questioned by City Attorney 11. W Stull.

Another victim is Frank Gilbert, who has just admitted that he was the man who killed Goebel of Kentucky. Gilbert was located in Helena, Arkansas.

Gompers confesses that he did not mean Lo Angeles when he said "Go to" but was simply quoting from our friend Billy Shakespeare.

Mitchell, with tears streaming from his eve has confessed that he did feel slightly preved at the court for sentencing him so near to Christmas time, when there should be "peace on earth and good will toward men." If you would be fashionable confess before

confessing gets crowded. solemnly affirms that he is the man who hit Billy Patterson. The world should now rest easier having no further mysteries to solve

So far as the "Worker" is concerned it holds that these confessions to reach their proper destination should be printed upon asbestos

### EMPLOYMENT SHARKS.

Macho Bros,' employment agency is at the old game of skinning the worker. Spokane has a reputation in this respect that is second to none, unless it is Vancouver. At Wolf's railroad camp, to which Macho ships men, it has been learned that there is an entire change of force every twenty days. A job requiring 180 men has employed more than 1,000 per sons in less than four months. The worker buys a job, works long enough to get enough to buy another, and is then fired to make room Three men for every job is the rule: one coming, one working, and one packing his blankets. Easy chair philosophers may denounce enfployment shark agitation but certainly some of it is necessary if we are to fight the everyday battles of our class.

An echo of the high cost of living is seen in the attempts of the Jewish women of Port land, Ore., to wreck the kosher meat markets and pour oil on the meats. Warrants are out against seven women participants. In the affray the proprietor of one market and the rabbi who slaughtered for him were assaulted. A combination which refused to allow meat to be sold to the workers co-operative store and which raised the price of meat is responsible for the outbreak

An occasional donation to the "Worker' for the purpose of allowing the paper to be distributed free in places where free speech fights, strikes, or other labor troubles are tak

I. W. W. IN VANCOUVER. (Continued from Page One).

partment. This makes it possible for them to continue the collection of old clothes from the poor to peddle to the still poorer, and will give them an added lease of life in the sacred business of producing sanctified scabs. The difference between those who stand for prin ciples and those who stand for pennies is here plainly shown.

In the Daily Prunejuice on St. Valentine's Day a cartoon depicts the I. W. W. as an in fant labelled "Nothing But Trouble." Well Mare Findley, just watch that baby grow. The child will make you earn your \$5,000 per while you are in office (which won't be many

more terms).

Also we would advise the Daily Saliva and the Intellectual Twilight to compare notes before going any further. One paper in "resenting alien interference" calls Vincent St. John a coward (at long distance), while the other tells of brave but desperate deeds of a thrilling nature "a la Nick Carter" performed by the same person. Pretty raw work, that.

As the I. W. W. committee has not yet met with the mayor, and is not represented on the committees which have appeared before zonner" there can be no settlement of the question. Even should the others be willing to compromise, the I. W. W. proposes to fight the matter to a conclusion if it takes twenty years.

It is proposed that a balloon be chartered and addresses made therefrom. No matter what means are used it is evident that Vancouverais getting undesired advertising.

In Vicious Vancouver with its grafting employment sharks, its pusillanimous sky pilots its lying real estate grafters, and its thousands of unemployable men, we hear that they are to raise \$10,000 to feed the people of Eastern China who are starving. Charity may cover a multitude of sins but the I. W. W. will see that it is not used as a mantle for the damnable deeds of Czar Findlayofski's Russianized Cossacks.

Donations are needed to feed the men coming in from other parts of B. C. and from "the land of John D. and the home of the slave." Also to advertise to the world the civic shame of vile Vancouver. Send all funds to Frank Wilson, Box 2167, North Vancouver, B. C.

#### LAWRENCE TEXTILE STRIKE. (Continued from Page One).

American Federation of Labor. (Signed.) John Golden.' "

It is interesting to note that John Golden, International Secretary of the United Textile Workers, is a member of that labor hating, fourteenth century institution, known as the "Militia of Cheist"

Haywood, in one of his recent speeches, makes the statement that Governor Foss does not desire a settlement of the strike in favor of the men for he would then be obliged to raise the wages of his employes.

Haywood has been showing the dirty work of the militia and the policemen, and the presence of police upon the platform demanding that these attacks cease, had no effect upon the big miner.

Speaking of the Massachusetts militia he said: "I consider them all scabs and strike

In the same speech he declared: "I contend that the strikers have built the mills and that they have a perfect right to destroy that which they built."

General Organizer Jas. P. Thompson is on the scene and is holding rousing meetings. Wm. E. Trautman also is very active. He is in receipt of a telegram from A. S. Edwards, former editor of the I. W. W. Bulletin, in which support is promised.

Word has come from Francis Miller that the strike may spread along the Atlantic coast, to include the yarn operators whose busy scason is about at hand.

As a means of peaceful picketing the Law-rence strikers are forming endless chains which are constantly in march around the mills.

The mill owners are issuing statements claiming that the reports of low wages have been greatly exaggerated. Their own figures however, show a wage so low that its acceptance could mean nothing more than starva-

The wave in the Pacific mills, exclusive of salaried officials and elerical force, is claimed to be \$9.36 per week; in the American Woolen Company's mills \$9.20 to \$9.40; and in the Arlington mills \$9.15 weekly.

Even these padded figures, with the vilest for shelter, would allow of no surplus in the case of sickness or black times. If the strike needs justification certainly it can be found in these figures from the mill officials.

The trial of Jos. J. Ettor continues with no developments of a startling nature. Attempts to prove that Ettor and Giovannitti are accessories to the murder of Anna Le Pezzi are

The letters of St. John, directed to Etter and Haywood, stating that it might be the best policy to discontinue attempts to fight capital with capital and to have the strikers break into jail that they might cat at the expens of the taxpayers, have figured largely in the

Attempts are being made to implicate liav wood and others in a conspiracy plot.

The spirit of the strikers remains unbroker and a keen realization of their class interest is shown by the adoption of the thrilling

"STRIKE UNTIL ETTOR IS FREED."

How the steps quicken in going to war! pitiless, unsentimental and unemotional Property makes law, and law makes crime, the return-if there is a return.-Ex.

## LUMBERHENS' ACCIDENTS

According to figures furnished by the Washington State Industrial Commission the percentage of deaths and accidents in the lumber industry coming under the provisions of the Employers Liability Act, approximate 50 per cent of the total fatalities and accidents the state.

Mines and railways are generally credited with being the causes of the greatest number of accidents, due no doubt to the spectacular manner in which accidents occur in those industries. A mine caves in and immediately the news is flashed broadcast through the press of the country. Then follow pen pictures of anguished mothers, sisters, sweethearts and children watching at the mine entrance for the loved ones who are perhaps never to return alive. These pictures leave vivid impressions. So also do descriptions of railway wrecks.

Among the logging camps, however, and around the lumber mills, shingle mills and wood-working factories, there are no such scenes to portray. At most only one or two meet death by violence at one and the same time. Also the number of single men, far removed from any relative, is greater than on the railroads or in the mines.

Accounts of such accidents as occur, if published at all, are tucked away in some obscure corner, being used merely as space fillers. Thus the people seldom are informed of the accidents in the lumber industry, totalling we are told, in this state, more than the combined accidents of the railways, mines and all other industries.

Yet a falling limb, a snapping cable., a boiler explosion, or any of the other numerous accidents will send a man into eternity. In the mills the rapidly revolving and practically unguarded saws and rollers make accidents of frequent occurrence. The numberless onelegged, one-armed, befingered victims seen in the lumber district attest this fact.

The chief industrial conditions resulting in accidents are those of monotony, speed, and unrelaxed tension for long periods. Authorities have shown that by far the larger number of accidents occur in the second half of the day, when the muscles have become fatigued. when the brain action is slower, and the response to thought more uncertain. The close proximity to the revolving saws makes a simple mis-move result in an accident in which a finger, hand or leg is caught, and oftimes life destroyed.

That monotony and speed are characteristic of the lumber industry goes without saying. especially in that portion that finishes the product irom the logs. Especially is this true of the shingle mills, where the work is unusually close to the saws, and in the case of the knot sawyers, demanding an excessive rate of speed. The same continuous motion in the same spot makes this occupation especially monotonous, demanding continual concentra tion, and as a result there are many shingle weavers who have given up their fingers or hands in the process of manufacture.

Most accidents occuring in the latter part of the day, it is evident that long hours are a fruitful cause of accidents. And herein lies the work of organization; to shorten hours, to safeguard the dangerous machinery, to stop the speeding up, and wherever possible to break the monotony by a change of positions Accidents, under any conditions, will occur from time to time, but the needless toll paid to the lumber industry can be diminished through organized effort. Piece work should be discouraged as tending to cause too great rapidity of motion.

In conclusion it must be stated that to hope for any change of present conditions by the employers is foolish, for in these accidents lie their profits. The lumber workers must join together in ONE BIG UNION and by their own efforts make the camps and mills fit places to work in, and they must bend every effort to free themselves entirely from needles risk by uniting to own the lumber industry and to run it on safe lines.

### APPEAL FROM SAN DIEGO.

The following letter gives the call for assistance from San Diego APPEAL

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 12, 1912. Fellow Workers: Once again the cry has gone forth for assistance. This time from sunny

The very common "Common Council" of this city passed an ordinance forbidding free speech. The fight is on. Eighty-four men and women are now in jail: Socialists, Industrial Unionists and Trade Unionists. We have a hard fight before us as many of the men are charged with criminal conspiracy, amongst whom ire E. E. Kirk, attorney at law Baner, Mrs. Laura Emerson myself and many

Southern California

The boys sent me out on bail for the purpose of making this appeal. They said "Tell the boys throughout the country that we will fight to the finish."

WILL YOU HELP THEM We need MEN and money.

There is no place in the world that has a more beautiful climate than San Diego. Let the TOURISTS roll in.

On behalf of the men who are in jail I at peal to you for assistance. HOLD PROTEST MEETINGS. SEND MEN AND FUNDS. Help save local No. 13 from defeat.

Today we need you. Tomorrow you may need us. All winter we have stood by the workers who were in trouble. Now it is our

WILL YOU HELP US.

Address all communications to Jack Whyte But, oh, my! how much sadder and wiser is (mark the envelope personal) P. O. Box 312, San Diego, Cal.